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# **A RECORD OF PERFORMANCE**

**A REVIEW  
BY  
HON. JAMES A. MACKINNON  
FEDERAL MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

“Do not forget the need there will be in the years of transition from war to peace for a government of sound experience and wise judgment. The progress or retarding of the Canadian nation for at least a generation will be settled by the crucial decisions on high policy that are taken in these vital formative years. Mistakes may be made by newcomers, inevitably unfamiliar in detail with many of the problems associated with or arising out of the war that will interrupt and hamper our achievement of national greatness and personal prosperity. These are no ordinary issues on which the Canadian people will have to pass judgment in the approaching election. They are issues that touch the very heart of our national life. If ever there was a time when experienced leadership is needed, that time is now.”

Hon. James A. MacKinnon

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

# To the Electors of Edmonton West

For a good many years now I have had the privilege of serving Edmonton and Alberta in Ottawa. During these years I have come to value one honour above everything else—the confidence and regard of many people in this city and district. It has always been my conviction that a member of parliament should be in constant touch with all the people whose representative he is. Their views should be considered and respected at all times. I think it may be said with justice that I have always tried, to the best of my ability, to remain faithful to this ideal of public service.

I have regretted very much that my duties in Ottawa, which have grown so much in scope and importance during the course of the war, have kept me from being in Edmonton as much as I would like. Here in this city of Edmonton are my primary interests and my first loyalties. Here are my home and my business and my closest friends. Here I intend to live to the end of my days. To work for the advancement of Edmonton and the prosperity of its citizens will ever be regarded by me as a high privilege. I would like to thank everyone who has written to me during these years on personal matters or public affairs. This correspondence, dealing as it does with so many subjects, has served to keep me informed of the changing needs of the constituency.

Five years of war have come and gone since the last Federal election and they have left their mark on all our lives. I do not want to speak now of the history of the war, or how Europe, so long covered by the deep shadows of oppression, is now emerging into the dawn of freedom.

I wish to speak about the personal aspects of the war as it has affected homes in Edmonton West. We have a proud record of enlistments from Edmonton, and we know how splendid is the service of Edmonton men and women in every branch of the fighting forces. Many homes, unfortunately, have already been marked with sorrow and have suffered tragic loss. Words of sympathy are small consolation, but those who are in sorrow, should know that others share their grief and remember their sacrifice.

A general election should be something more than a public assassination of character. So far as I personally am concerned, I shall throughout the campaign ahead of us discuss issues, not personalities. I am interested in the discussion of principles, not in the cultivation of prejudices. I think the citizens of Edmonton West,

will appreciate and endorse the way I propose to present the Government's case.

### **WORK FOR EDMONTON**

I have made it a habit, as you know, to keep regularly in touch with my Edmonton constituents by means of a personal news-letter from Ottawa. In March, 1942, I wrote:

"In my last news-letter I held out strong hopes of impending air line developments which would be of great advantage to the city of Edmonton. It is gratifying to have one's forecast followed so swiftly by the project recently announced involving the establishment of a number of military air bases linking Edmonton with Alaska. This decision will mean much for Edmonton's future as an aviation centre. Apart altogether from this encouraging trend, I am very hopeful of additional developments."

This was the beginning of the now famous and exceedingly valuable Northwest Staging Route.

You know the "additional developments" which actually followed. There have been such purely Canadian undertakings as the Manning Depot, the Air Observers' School and the Elementary Flying Training School. In addition, Aircraft Repair Limited was established. The Federal Government built and equipped this plant at a cost of two million dollars. I have assurances that this plant will be used as an Edmonton industry. Very early announcements will be made.

Through the co-operative action of the Governments at Ottawa and Washington, we have seen as well the location of project after project in airport development in this city. These developments were climaxed by the construction of a twelve million dollar airport at Namao, approved by the Canadian Government, to help meet the war-time needs of the United States in the Edmonton area.

Very important extensions and improvements were also made to our airport, making it one of the outstanding airports of the continent. Action by the Federal Government early in 1943 made Edmonton the air control centre for over 1,000,000 square miles of air lines in Western Canada. We are now one of the best equipped air centres in the world.

I wish to emphasize that the Liberal Government at Ottawa has always been very active in promoting Canada's place as a great world air power and Edmonton's prime importance in our national air programme. Since the day of my election as member for Edmonton West ten years ago, I have worked to bring about, both for the national and civic good, a fuller recognition of Edmonton's special advantages as an air centre.

## **AVIATION DEVELOPMENT**

The existence of the series of airports connecting Edmonton and Whitehorse and Dawson City was a decisive factor in the selection of the present route for the Alaska Highway. I need not dwell on the benefits Edmonton derives from these developments.

When the United States entered the war, Edmonton became a vital point in the system of air transport and communications linking the United States, Alaska and Russia. This vast increase in airport activity in Edmonton and in the Canadian Northwest brought about the establishment here of headquarters for Northwest Air Command.

Just recently I was able to announce that arrangements have now been completed to operate a six-day week service from Whitehorse to Fairbanks, Alaska. I gratefully acknowledge the activity of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce in this and many other important matters.

In preparing a broad national policy by which Canada hopes to play its proper role among the nations of the world in post-war civil aviation, the Liberal Government has also shown much alertness and leadership.

We have formed a federal Air Transport Board, created and developed Trans-Canada Airways, purchased the vital Goose Bay Airport in Labrador, and shown energetic leadership at all international air conferences.

Canada has been very active in trying to create a system which will regulate the world's air traffic of the future. In discussions at London, at Commonwealth air conferences in Montreal, and during the recent talks in Chicago, Canada participated to an extent far out of proportion to its population but worthy of its great achievements and significance in aviation.

We should not forget that the work of pioneer Edmonton fliers like "Wop" May, Leigh Brintnell, "Punch" Dickens, Grant McConachie, Cy Becker, Matt Berry, Stan MacMillan, Con Farrell, Marlowe Kennedy, Ted Field, Walter Gilbert, "North" Sawle—to mention only a few—did much to chart Edmonton's place on the air maps of the world and to give us such a bright future in the development of aviation.

In very broad outline I have traced the gain to Edmonton as an air centre during these war years. What about other developments and other types of progress?

## **ALASKA HIGHWAY**

First in importance is, of course, the Alaska Highway. It should be remembered that the present location of the Alaska

Highway was not a foregone conclusion by any means. In my constituent news-letter in May, 1942, I said:

"The location of a Highway to Alaska has given me considerable anxiety and concern for a long time. Frankly, very strong forces favoured routes other than the Edmonton-Fort St. John-Whitehorse one which has finally been selected. For months I have been in very close touch with officials of the Federal Department of Transport who had so much to do with the selection of the Edmonton-Whitehorse route for the Alaska Highway. This route has been selected not only because of its conjunction with a vital system of air bases, but also because of its advantageous highway possibilities."

At the same time I also indicated that Edmonton would soon feel the stimulating effect of a number of very far-reaching activities. You are aware of what has happened. The Alaska Highway, the Canol Project, linking Whitehorse with Norman Wells by oil pipeline, and the 2,000 wire miles of the Catel project, connecting Edmonton with Fairbanks by telephone and telegraph—all these vast undertakings followed in rapid succession. As a result, there was a tremendous flow of men, money and materials into Edmonton and the surrounding territory. It is estimated that more than one billion dollars will have been spent before the Alaska Highway, with all its facilities, is complete, together with the accomplished flow of oil from Norman Wells, and from other likely locations further south, to the centres where it is needed.

When it is remembered that all the farm lands in Alberta are valued at half a billion dollars, that Edmonton and Calgary have assessment rolls which, combined, amount to something over 120 million dollars, a clearer conception of the immense expenditures involved in these northern developments can be grasped.

We should also not forget the development of the Mackenzie Route on which a great deal of work has been and is being done which, for obvious reasons, cannot now be given publicity.

As thousands of American troops and civilians moved into and through the city, just about every type of activity in the business community was profoundly affected.

More than sixty office buildings and floors were taken over by our visitors whose rent payments helped Edmonton collect the highest amount of taxes in its history. Many huge warehouses and storage depots were built. Entire institutions, such as the Jesuit College, were occupied.

It is not surprising that with Edmonton's comparatively limited housing accommodation, the great influx of American troops and civilians should have created serious problems. Although Ed-

Edmonton did not technically come within the terms of the Federal Wartime Housing legislation, the Government at Ottawa felt that the exceptional situation created here justified remedial action. Accordingly, 450 home units have been built in this city by various agencies of the Federal Government. In addition necessary priorities for materials were granted to private builders in Edmonton for the construction of more than five hundred homes.

Special measures are being adopted by the Federal Government to increase housing accommodation in the city by at least another 480 home units. This goes a very long way in easing the housing situation in Edmonton and in meeting the immediate needs of Edmonton veterans for accommodation.

I think that I can assure you with confidence that these measures are only the first steps in a comprehensive programme of housing legislation for our city that will soon be in effect. This is a subject in which I have the keenest interest, and I am pressing it forward vigorously. Just recently arrangements have been made that permit of the National Housing Act operating in Alberta.

There have been other problems with which we have had to deal as a result of the unusual conditions created by the presence in our city of so many of our American friends.

We should never forget that these projects which have helped Edmonton so much had all to be undertaken in a tremendous hurry. There simply was not time enough to settle all the problems which resulted from the influx of the large number of Americans which these developments required.

It does seem to me, however, that the main thing to keep firmly in mind is that Edmonton, the province as a whole, and all Canada have been definitely the gainers by the programme and policy which were adopted.

In this connection I would like to pay tribute to the work and co-operation of the other Liberal members from North Central Alberta, Mrs. Casselman, Mr. Dechene and Mr. Sissons, in furthering the progress of the entire north country with whose development our own future is so closely linked.

### **EDMONTON'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS**

These war years have also seen Edmonton acquire a new status as an industrial city. For the first time in our history, Edmonton, in 1941, rose to second place among the cities of the three prairie provinces as a manufacturing centre. Only Winnipeg stands ahead of us now. In 1942, the last year for which complete figures are available, there were 194 manufacturing firms in Edmonton which

employed more than 6,200 workers and the gross value of their production for that year reached nearly 69 million dollars. In salaries and wages these industries in 1942 paid out close to nine million dollars.

There have been numerous government agencies and offices established in this city which have given employment in varying degrees to the people of Edmonton. Fairly large staffs are required by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board; the Unemployment Insurance Commission; the National Selective Service office; the North-west Purchasing Company; and the Mobilization Board. There are also the Wheat Acreage Reduction offices and the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation and Prairie Farm Income branches which have, or have had, substantial staffs.

Some of the other government offices which in the last few years have been established in Edmonton include the Dominion Treasury Board office; the Housing Administration; Civilian Aviation Control; the Civil Service Commission office, the Family Allowance office; and the Veterans' Rehabilitation offices. We have also seen such local improvements as the new R.C.N.V.R. Barracks and the large addition to the University Hospital. The Federal Government has taken over Government House as a convalescent home for returned veterans.

The view is held—and very strongly held—that Edmonton has derived and will derive more lasting advantage from war activity than any other city. In Eastern Canada it is often said that the three Canadian cities which rank close together as leading beneficiaries of war-created business are Edmonton, Windsor and Hamilton. This city is highly regarded in all parts of the Dominion because of its definite growth, the substantial new assets it has acquired, and the splendid prospects for the future.

I have made a point of reviewing in some detail the practical advantages which have come to Edmonton. This progress has been brought about by our civic leaders, by the efforts of many public-spirited citizens, and by the hard work of the Chamber of Commerce, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the North-West Chamber of Mines, and other civic minded organizations. It has been my privilege to give active co-operation to these public bodies. I earnestly believe in Edmonton's future and I have been happy in working for its advancement. That is why I have considered it such good fortune to have a part in bringing to Edmonton many of the establishments and projects I have enumerated. There will be many new opportunities to render further service.

I have spoken to you thus far about the course of the war as it affects our own city. I have done so because only too often we



tend to ignore the true value of events which are close to us because we fail to see them in correct perspective. The same is true of our great war effort. We have done so much in this war that it has been left for our Allies to sing our praises while at home we have engaged in small debates that ignore the impressive magnitude of our great national achievements.

### **CANADA'S GREAT WAR EFFORT**

But at least we have this great consolation. We know that our war effort has been a source of strength to our friends and a source of dismay to our enemies.

Let me not be misunderstood. I do not wish to suggest that it is the work and leadership of the Dominion Government that has alone been responsible for our war-time achievements. A great democracy like Canada does not fight a war for survival and for the triumph of principles of freedom on the basis of waiting for orders. That is not the Canadian way. The people of Canada have surpassed all records in their contributions to victory. But at least it must be agreed that this achievement would have fallen far short of its present greatness if there had been less efficient leadership and initiative by the Dominion Government which has had to discharge the highest responsibilities in our entire history. The unparalleled work of organizing our war effort on its present massive scale could not have been achieved if there had not been the highest devotion to duty on the part of those directing our national effort at Ottawa.

Do you realize just how great our war effort has been?

Nearly a million Canadians have seen service in this war. Another million are in our war factories. We are the fourth greatest source of supply of weapons and war materials among all the United Nations. We have broken every production and agricultural record in our history. One-quarter of all R.A.F. crews in Europe and the Mediterranean are Canadians. Our Navy has borne a heavy part of the burdens of convoy duty so essential to winning the Battle of the Atlantic. Our Armies have been equal to every test and shall receive every support.

There has been no war profiteering. Our record has not been shamed by war scandals. Unlike the last war, there are no millionaires as a result of war profiteering, nor have Canadians been allowed to grow rich at the cost of the war effort. Our yearly expenditure now amounts to nearly six billion dollars, or twelve times as much as before the war. Yet the most rigid principles of administration have been observed, free from the taint of corruption. Our price control policies have checked the menace of in-

flation and kept down the cost of living. We are paying half the cost of war by taxes and the balance in loans by Canadians. The number of Canadians who own Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates is constantly increasing. I may remind you here that unlike the last war no wealthy group of Canadians will be able to live on the money from Victory Bonds, bought on a tax free basis, with interest at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, as was the case in the last war. This Government has stopped that practice. Our whole effort has been directed to spreading the benefits of savings over as wide a number of Canadians as possible so that we may enter the post-war years with the people of Canada enjoying the greatest measures of financial security they have ever had. That objective has been largely achieved.

We are now the second export nation in the world, second only to the United States. We will enter the post-war years in a very strong position.

How does our record in this war compare with our record in the last great struggle? I have had the most careful survey made by the highest authorities in Ottawa. What are their findings?

In the last war the Canadian armed forces numbered 629,000. In this struggle we have already had, including those honourably discharged, one million men and women in our armed services. Our part in making the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan such a triumphant success has no parallel in the last war. Our war production in the first world war amounted to one billion, 697 millions. Today our war supplies are 10 billions, 521 millions. There is no nation in the world, with a population anywhere near the size of Canada, that has made such an outstanding contribution to victory.

### **SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMME**

I want to emphasize another point. During the very midst of this grim struggle to defeat the challenge of tyranny, and without in the slightest degree weakening the strength and intensity of our great war effort, the Dominion Government has been able to establish the most comprehensive system of social security legislation in the history of Canada. While other parties have been talking vaguely about social reform, the Liberal Government has already succeeded in translating these ideals into actual practice. The advancement of the people's welfare is the constant aim of the Liberal Government. Who else can be better trusted to make further advances on the road to social security than the Government which has already given such clear and courageous expression of its devotion to these ideals, and of its practical determination to lift the burdens from the people, and to broaden and enrich the horizons of their opportunity and prosperity?

Do not forget the need there will be in the years of transition from war to peace for a government of sound experience and wise judgment. The progress or retarding of the Canadian nation for at least a generation will be settled by the crucial decisions on high policy that are taken in these vital formative years. Mistakes may be made by newcomers, inevitably unfamiliar in detail with many of the problems associated with or arising out of the war, that will interrupt and hamper our achievement of national greatness and personal prosperity. These are no ordinary issues on which the Canadian people will have to pass judgment in the approaching election. They are issues that touch the very heart of our national life. If ever there was a time when experienced leadership is needed, that time is now.

### **FAMILY ALLOWANCES**

Among the most important measures of social security passed by the Government is the system of family allowances. This legislation is needed urgently. Of the three and one-half million children in Canada under 16 years of age, 84 per cent are dependent upon 19 per cent of the gainfully employed population. Can there be a stronger case for family allowances? The fact that it was endorsed unanimously by the House of Commons is the best tribute to its justice and to its necessity.

The government is going to set aside 200 million dollars a year to pay for family allowances. This is roughly what we spent on the war every two weeks. We can easily afford a system of family allowances.

Under the terms of this legislation, five dollars a month will be paid to the parents or guardian of a child less than six years old. A child aged from six to ten will receive six dollars per month. Seven dollars a month will be provided for children from ten to thirteen years and eight dollars a month for children from thirteen to sixteen years. The allowances are reduced by one dollar per month for the fifth as for each additional child.

At present, if a man pays income tax, he is allowed \$108 a year for each child. Those who are in the low income brackets will now get a similar benefit.

Family allowances are not an attempt by the state to step in between parents and their children. We believe that it is contrary to the spirit of democracy that nearly one-half the children of Canada should be brought up in circumstances that deny them a fair start in life. Family Allowances is the first instalment of the Government's programme to help redress this balance and promote a greater measure of equality of opportunity.

## **HOUSING LEGISLATION**

By means of our housing legislation the Government is going to spend 275 million dollars to help the small householder build a home for himself or to repair and improve his existing home. Special legislation will assist farmers as well.

The benefits of this housing legislation are really important. If you wished to build a house worth \$2,500 you could get a minimum loan of \$1,250, and a maximum loan up to 93 per cent of the total value of the house. The Government will loan \$2,750 for a house valued at \$3,000, and \$3,600 on one worth \$4,000. On a house worth \$5,000 you can get a loan up to 86 per cent of the total value. The maximum interest is not to be more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The contract will usually run for 20 years, but it may be extended to last for 30 years.

To build a \$4,000 house, you will have to make a down payment of only \$400. The rest will be financed by a joint loan by the government and approved lending companies. If the loan were repayable in 20 years, the monthly carrying charges, except for your taxes, would be about \$22. Some 400 million dollars will be spent on housing under the joint lending policy of the government and lending institutions.

## **PROVISION FOR RETURNED MEN AND WOMEN**

I now want to discuss in some detail the provisions that have been made for our returned men, both by the granting of gratuities and in the more general programme of re-construction and rehabilitation.

Before I discuss the gratuity payments I would like to explain the principle behind them. No one is attempting to measure in terms of money the contribution made by our fighting men during the war. It would be impossible even to begin to repay these men for the sacrifices they have made and for the high spirit of patriotism which they have displayed. But it is surely a source of consolation to every citizen of Canada to be able to make a token acknowledgment of our great debt of gratitude, and to help these men on their return to the Dominion to take up their civilian lives and engage in useful employment.

There is no country in the world which is treating its returned men with Canada's generosity. In New Zealand the gratuities are made up by adding a shilling a day to the man's pay, making it date back to the beginning of the war, but this sum is not paid to the soldier; it is kept for him as a deferred credit.

In South Africa the gratuity is thirty shillings per month of

service. In the United States it is \$300 for persons who have been on active service outside the United States for more than sixty days.

In Canada a private, married and with two children, who has had one year of service at home and two years overseas would, first of all, obtain his pay and allowances for one month; his clothing allowance of \$100; his seven days' pay and allowances for every six months overseas amounting to \$135; a rehabilitation grant of \$108. his free transportation back home; and a gratuity of \$450 payable to him monthly, and in addition, another \$450 in the form of a rehabilitation credit which he can use any time within ten years after demobilization. This rehabilitation credit is to be used to buy furniture, pay insurance premiums, buy tools, or to make a down-payment on a home, or for similar purposes.

In other words, a private who has been in the army, or air force or navy, in Canada for one year and has served overseas for another two years, will get a gratuity of \$1,244. It is estimated that veterans' gratuities will amount to \$750,000,000, although it is impossible to set this figure with precision now, since the amount of gratuity payments depends on the duration of the war.

If a soldier was killed on active service and his dependents are receiving a pension, provision is made so that the gratuity may be paid in addition to the pension. If a soldier is killed overseas the gratuity is paid to his estate.

The gratuity will increase in amount as the length of service increases. The unit of measurement in determining the size of the gratuity is simply to be length of service—not the rank held by the soldier.

I pointed out a moment ago that this gratuity legislation is not an attempt to compensate our men in uniform for the risks they have taken and the dangers they have run. But you can see, I believe, how this gratuity will provide our returned men with an income with which to begin to rehabilitate themselves in civilian life, from which some of them have been absent now for five years.

In addition, these gratuities will create a fund of purchasing power which will be a great stabilizing factor for the whole economy of Canada and help the Dominion, as a whole, to move forward to prosperity on an even keel.

Any enlisted man or woman, discharged, may receive a subsistence allowance for any period equivalent to the length of service. Under the terms of this grant a single man or woman will be able to get \$60 a month and \$80 monthly will be paid to a man and

his wife, while the ex-serviceman or woman is taking vocational training or completing his education at school.

There are also monthly allowances for dependents. Twelve dollars will be paid for the first and second child, ten dollars for the third child, in addition to which monthly allowances of \$15 will also be made for dependent parents.

In the last war only 13 per cent of our fighting men had high school or technical school training. In this war 47 per cent of our service personnel has received such training. The number who will qualify for this vocational grant or who will wish to carry on their studies at the University, having all their expenses paid by the government, should be large. The government will pay these education expenses for a period of time equal, at least, to that of the service in the forces, or longer, in special cases.

The health and pensions disability payments are as generous and farsighted as the gratuity allowance, which I have already enumerated, and they complete the most comprehensive programme for dealing with the needs of the returned man to be found anywhere in the world.

As there are many thousands of Canadian soldiers who come from farms, the Government is making special plans to help such men get away to a good start on the land when the war has ended. They will be given the most generous financial assistance on the best available land. We will avoid the mistakes of the last war. Only those who have had experience on farms will be eligible for this legislation. The response given to this soldiers' settlement legislation by our men overseas shows how welcome it is.

### **OLD AGE PENSIONS**

I have discussed the provision that is being made for our children and for our soldiers. What about the care of the aged?

This problem appeals to me very strongly. I believe that the conscience of a nation can be judged by the way it honours its obligations to its aged citizens. The federal government is ready to consider reducing the age at which one qualifies for an old age pension from 70 years to 65. This reform will become a reality as soon as the provinces, or a substantial number of them, agree to it.

With the consent of the provinces, the Dominion Government has authorized a pensioner to have an income of \$125 a year apart from his old age pension itself. A pensioner's maximum annual income, therefore, has now been raised from \$365 to \$425.

In the early years of the development of old age pensions, the

Federal contribution was only 50 per cent, and the maximum pension was \$20 a month. Shortly after 1930, the Federal Government undertook to pay three-quarters of the cost of pensions. The Liberal Government has now increased pensions from \$20 to \$25 a month. I believe that not only should the age at which one begins to receive a pension be lowered; the amount of the pension itself should be increased.

### **KEEP CANADA PROSPEROUS**

Three new departments of Government have been created to deal with problems of reconstruction and Social Security. A special committee of the cabinet has been appointed to work with Mr. Howe as Minister of Reconstruction. Its members are Mr. Ilsley, representing the Maritimes; Mr. St. Laurent, representing Quebec; Mr. Howe, representing Ontario; and myself, representing Western Canada. The Department of Reconstruction is now working out a detailed programme for Canada's orderly transition from war to peace.

The other two new departments are the Department of Veterans Affairs, which will see that the needs of our returned men are fully taken care of, and the Department of National Health and Welfare, which will have responsibility for the preservation of the health of our people.

In the last few years Canada has become a great world power. Our influence in the Commonwealth never stood higher than when Canada's outlook on world affairs was stated with such decisive authority by Prime Minister King in his historic address before the British Houses of Parliament. In world affairs our influence and prestige are stronger than ever. We played a leading role at the Bretton Woods conference which dealt with the problems of international financial stability after the war. We were equally prominent at the Chicago Conference on civil aviation. We are very active today in making constructive suggestions to improve and strengthen the Dumbarton Oaks plan for creating a new international organization to keep the world's peace. Canada's voice is heard with great respect in the councils of world affairs. As I write the Prime Minister of Canada heads a non-partisan delegation at the Security Conference in San Francisco.

The Liberal Government has not only given Canada wise and resolute leadership in the war, but it has also prepared the way for the greatest advance towards social security and national prosperity in our long record as a nation. The long night of war is now breaking in the dawn of peace. Together, in unity and in understanding, we can turn that peace into the brightest and most progressive era that has ever been enjoyed by the Canadian people.



HON. JAMES A. MacKINNON

**Re-Elect the Man You Know  
on His Record  
YOU CAN DEPEND ON HIM**

**MARK YOUR BALLOT THUS ON JUNE 11**

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**HON. JAMES A. MACKINNON**

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